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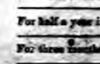

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LOST BETWEEN the Governor's Bungalow and Mr. Sangster's, Malabar Hill, A GOLD BROOCH, with Cornelian Shield.

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BOMBAY B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

WANTED ASSISTANT ENGINEERS and SURVEYORS. Apply to the Deputy Engineer.

Bombay, 28th June 1862.

WANTED.

A SITUATION, either as an Accountant, Correspondence Clerk, Storekeeper, or Manager of an Estate. Satisfactory reference can be given as to qualifications and general character. The applicant has had some experience in cultivation, and is acquainted with the Hindoostanee and Tamil languages. Has no objection to proceed to the Deccan or the Malabar Coast. Apply to "A. B.," at the office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE.

HOME NEWS dated 26th May and 3rd June, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED ON 27TH INSTANT.

Home News, 3rd June	Rs.	0 8
Thacker's News, 26th May and 3rd June		1 0
Saturday Review, 24th and 31st May		1 4
Naval and Military Gazette, 24th and 31st May		1 4
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AN Eight-horse Cornish Boiler, fitted with latest improvements, Cast Iron Circular Front, Dead Plate and Underwork, two Safety Valves, Water Guage in Metal Frame, Steam Feed and Blow-off Pipes, fitted with Brass Cocks, Exhauster and Dribble Pipes, with one Patent Steam Indicator and Patent Smoke Consumer fitted to Boiler Front, complete, quite new.

*** The above may be seen at the *Bombay Gazette* Printing Office, Manockjee Petty's Buildings, Colaba. Price may be ascertained at the Fort Office, 27, Apollo Street.

W. H. WALKER & Co.,

IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND GENERAL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, Fort.—Rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required.

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING, ¾ to 2 Inch.	
LAMBERTS STOP, BIB and BALL COCKS, ¼ to 1½ Inch	
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Guide for Composers of Instrumental Music, showing the compass of all Instruments used in Orchestras and Military Bands; arranged according to their different dimensions, by Leopold Engelke. Price Rs. 5 each.

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Mahomet; the Saracens and the Turks. The rise and progress of the Ottoman Empire. By S. Jacob, A.B.; Col. Proctor, C.B.; Revd. J. R. Riddle, M.A.; and J. McCourchy, F.G.P.S. Numerous Illustrations		3 12
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Religio Chemici. Essays by G. Wilson, F.R.S.E.		6 8
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On the various contrivances by which British and Foreign Orchids are fertilised by Insects, and on the good effects of inter-crossing. By C. Darwin, M.A., Illustrated		9 12
Good for Nothing; or, all down hill. By G. J. W. Melville		4 8
The Story of a Boy's Adventures, and how he rose in the world. By Mrs. Stewart		2 12
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Lectures on the History of Moral Philosophy. A New Edition, with additional Lectures. By W. Whewell, D.D.		6 0
On the n

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY RATE, STOCK, AND PRODUCE LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 3rd July 1862.

EXCHANGES.

On what Place	Terms.	Rate.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s. 0d/1d. to 2d.
Do. Documents	Do.	2s. 0/7-16d. to 0/9-16 d.
Do. Bank Rates	Do.	2s. 0d.
Calcutta	2 days' sight	½ Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight	Par.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 220 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
Bank			71 Prm. ex Div.
Agra Bank		do.	34 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation		do.	84 do.
Commercial Bank		do.	102 per cent.
Mercantile Bank		do.	11½ do.
General Bank of W. India		do.	38½ do.
Global Bank		do.	2½ Prem.
Railway Company (Old)		do.	Rs. 8 Dis.
Do. New Shares		do.	Rs. 12 do.
Steam Navigation Company			
Steam Tug Company		Rs.	Nominal.
Exchange Bank of Egypt			Dis. p.
Egyptic Trade Company		p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Egyptic Trade Company		p. sh.	Rs. 21,400 p.sh.
Suez Canal Company		do.	Rs. 6,750 do.
Suez Land Company		p. sh.	Rs. 13,000 do.
Suez Canal Company		p. sh.	Rs. 2,700 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company			
Do. Do. Do.		do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Bombay Gas Company		do.	Rs. 500 dis.
Oriental Wrecking and Salvage Company			
Do. Do.		p. sh.	Rs. 100 dis.
Do. New Shares			Rs. 40 dis.
Do. Do. Shares			Rs. 40 do.
Victoria Insurance Co.			Nominal.
Royal Insurance and Assurance Company			
Bombay Company			Rs. 500 Dis.
Great Western Hotel Company			
and Lodging Company			Rs. 500 do.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Co.			Rs. 150 do.
Tweedie Mill Company			300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company			Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Treasury Loan	Nominal.
" Loan 1854-55	94½ to 94¾
" Loan 1856-57	
" Loan 1858-59	
New Five Per Cent. Loan	105¼
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	112½ to 113

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Doubloons	Rs. 16-3 Nominal
Carolus	250 do.
Mexican Dollars	237 do.
German Crowns	213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces	190 do.
Par Silver	206½ to 107
Gold Leaf	16-4 to 16-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£2 2s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d.
" (Rice)	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
" (Rice)	£1 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
To Hull	Nominal.
To China	
To Clyde	

PRICES CURRENT (JULY 2ND, 1862.)

COTTON at Cotton Green	Per candy
New Broach, ready	Rs. 248 to 249
Ditto, Deposit	" 250 to 251
New Dholleras, and Hingunghat	" 249 to 250
New Oomrawuttee	" 238 to 240
New Oonjes	" 238 to 240
New Dharwar Sea-guard	" 329 to 321
New Dharwar, Inland	" 238 to 234
New Nanded	" 230 to 232
Khan Leis	" 228 to 229
New Fresh	" 234 to 235
New Local	" 245 to 246
New Comptahs	" 235 to 235

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,550.

GRAIN—Linseed, Outshik, at Rs. 6-10 to 6-9 per wt.
Rapeseed, Dussut, " 7-8 to 7-7 nominal.
Bengal's mixed (Kuss " 32 to 33 nominal.
Ditto (White) " 37 to 38 nominal.
Sugar (Crystal) " 17 to 18

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per c[illegible] per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGES.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11⅝d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¼d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11⅛d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 6th May 1862. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. o.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. o.
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11⅜d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¼d. o.
" on demand ..... 1s. 11⅛d. do.
On Scotland do. .....
On Ireland do. .....
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ..... 1s. 11¼d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¼d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by such Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

if to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
if to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.

Paid up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies
at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at Is. 11¾d. "
3 Do. ..... at Is. 11½d. "
2 Do. ..... at Is. 11⅜d. "
1 Do. ..... at Is. 11¼d. "
On demand (Head Office) ..... at Is. 11⅛d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Deeds, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 2nd, 1862. Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. "
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11⅜d. "
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¼d. "
On demand ..... 1s. 11⅛d. "
On Scotland do. .....
On Ireland do. .....
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight .....} 1s. 11¼d. "
Drafts at 3 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:

If to be remitted to the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

E. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
July 2	Lizzie Bliss	Pierson	Moulmain 15 May

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO.
July 2	Campsdown	Houston	Liverpool.
	Edith Byrne	Anderson	Liverpool.
	Barbora	Rogers	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per American Schooner *Lizzie Bliss*, from Moulmain.—Mrs. Pierson; Mr. D. C. King; Mr. John Gowzales.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Rising Sun*, T. McKinnon, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Nell Gwynn*, J. Pearson, bound to Liverpool.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship *Preston*, for Singapore and Hongkong.
Brig *Louisa*, for Colombo.
Ship *Istamboul*, for Calcutta.

REPORT MANIFESTS.

From Liverpool.

Oriental.—701-12 tons Coals, 43,892 Nos. Fire Bricks, 28 casks Fire Clay, 295 barrels Tar, 50 barrels Pitch, 30 barrels Bottled Beer, 6 packages Merchandise, 3,358 bars Railway Iron.

Robina.—945 tons 1000s Steam Coals.

Mary Stenhouse.—36 cases Copper, 231 cases Cotton Piece Goods, 20 cases Ollmanstores, 3 coils Rope, 50 bundles Wools, 61 crates Glass, 16 cases Machinery, 67 casks Hardware, 493 bales Twist, 200 pigs Lead Sheets, 4 bales Woolen, 12,616 packages Iron, 30 cases Clocks, 4 cases Wire, 50 cases Bottled Glass, 10 casks Papers, 121 packages Beads, 61 packages Pipes, and 10,000 Iron Telegraph Standards, T. Sockets and cross feet for Sockets. 2,500 painted Telegraph Wood Pole, 179 cases Brackets &c., 70 cases Round Caps, 5 kegs Screws, for Governor in Council. Many packages of Merchandise unknown.

From Moulmein.

Louisa Bliss.—383 squares and Planks Teak Timber.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 2ND JULY 1862.

For London.

Earl of Balcarras.—1 box Curiosities, Remington and Co.; 271 bundles Nuxvomica, 135 cwt., Chutoorbhoss Hurree.

Istamboul.—14 butts Madeira Wine, Eduljee Framjee and Co.; 23 chests Chundrooss, 53½ cwt., Sawjee Souzpall.

For Liverpool.

Levant.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Govinjee Doongersee; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Manordass Laldass.

Campbell.—100 bales Cotton, 349 cwt., Dossabhoy Morwanjee and Co.; 2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Peel Cassels and Co.

Joshua.—30 bales Wool, 99 cwt., Goculdass Laljee; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Goculdass Heerjee.

Monica.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., C. N. Cama & Co.

Euphrates.—500 bundles Galls, 250 cwt., Mooljee Goculdass; 150 bags Linseed, 225 cwt., Ramkrustna Souzba and Co.

John Lyon.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Eduljee Framjee and Co.; 6 bales Cotton, 18 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Modee.

Shard.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Robert Frith & Co.

Morning Light.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., E. H. Shapoorjee and Co.; 5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., Sedick Hajee Woosman; 300 bags Linseed, 150 cwt., A. Burstall and Co.; 65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Cursetjee Sorabjee N. and Co.

Floating Light.—450 bales Cotton, 1,575 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Ruttonjee Roopchund.

Bates Family.—74 bales Wool, 228 cwt., 1 bale Cotton 3 cwt., Khattow Khimjee.

Ajmeer.—72 bales Munjeet, 249 cwt. 3 qrs. 6 lbs., Rennie Scovell and Co.

For New York.

Crown Point.—5,000 bags Linseed, 8,750 cwt., James Reynell.

For Calcutta.

Louisa.—298 bags Mathee Seed, 425 cwt., 600 bags Gram, 1,275 I. mds., Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan and Co.

Aturwood.—39 bales E. W. Twist, 10,800 lbs., Ghumbheermull Budreedass.

For Singapore.

Peyton.—500 boxes Tin Plates, 1,12,500 Nos., Chambers.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

450	Ajdaha, 29 (flag-ship), Frushard	... Bombay.
800	Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams	... ... England.
204	Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster	... ... Out of Commission.
946	Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought	... ... Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	... ... Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt	... ... Bombay.
499	Chenaub, 2 (paddle), Walton	... ... River Indus.
420	Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd	... ... Bombay.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison	... Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Collingwood	... River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson	... Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt	... ... Andaman Islands.
205	Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw	... ... River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins	... ... Bombay.
887	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge	... Persian Gulf.
90	Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans	... ... Madras.
274	Ethersey, (flat), McLaren	... ... River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), William	... Out of Commission.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser	... ... Bombay.
1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Tronson	... ... Bombay.
610	Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh	... ... River Indus.
215	Goolsaur, (paddle yacht), Nacoda	... Bombay.
90	Georgiana, J. B. Bowsher, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
510	Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies	... River Indus.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood	... ... Persian Gulf.
522	Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle	... ... Neale.
419	Jumna, 2 (paddle), Peck	... ... River Indus.
151	Keddywarry, (flat)	... ... Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
	Kotree, (flat), O'Brien	... ... River Indus.
700	Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James	... Adaman Islads.
300	Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton	... Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	... ... Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	... ... Bombay.
445	Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson	... ... River Indus.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner)	... ... Kurrachee.
304	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton	... ... River Indus.
610	Outram, (paddle), Neal	... ... River Indus.
385	Planet, 1 (paddle); Fletcher	... ... River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), White	... ... Bombay.
1346	Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker	... Bombay.
800	Punjaub, 10, Fosterton	... ... England.
208	Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams	... ... River Indus.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	... ... River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley	... Bombay.
610	Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	... ... Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer	... ... Persian Gulf.
705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty	... ... Bombay.
1093	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Gruttenden	... Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1488	Earl of Balcarras, Simonds—Remington & Co.	(c.l. Mar 11)
1310	Istamboul, Deuchas—Jehanghir N. Wadia.	(c.l. May 10)
579	Victory, H. Stephens—Forbes & Co.	(c. l. June 5)
	TUTICORIN AND LONDON.	
1114	Veteran, A. Duncan—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
	FOR LIVERPOOL.	
1163	Ajmeer, Aspiet—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 26)
1070	Alma, Brough—Ewart Latham & Co.	(c. l. May 13)
1038	Arabian Marshall—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 20)
1227	Argonaut, White—Ritchie Stuart & Co.	(c. l. April 17)
2153	Bates Family, Hog—Edward Bates & Co.	(c. l. May 16)
680	Campbell, Meikie—Killick, Nixon & Co.	(c. l. May 26)
1040	Chindwara, [illegible]	(c. l. June 5)
660	Douglas Castle, Sleet—J. P. Corsbrth & Co.	(c. l. May 17)
617	Euphrates, Gwyther—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. May 27)
1139	Floating Light, Starkie—RennieScovell & Co.	(c. l. May 28)
1124	Golconda, Dais—Lawrence & Co.	
1596	John Linn, Kavanagh—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 19)
894	Joshua, W. Bartlie—Copland & Co.	(c. l. May 31)
1210	Levant, Feran—Ewart Latham & Co.	(c. l. May 19)
2377	Morning Light, Gillies—S. Burstall & Co.	(c. l. May 12)
1194	Monica, Will—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. May 5.)
938	Nell Gwyn, Clark—S. Burstal & Co.	(c. l. May. 10)
824	Rising Sun, Mickinnon—M.N. Bhowanggora.	(c. l. May?)
1109	Royal Saxon, Brown—Dirom Hunter & Co.	(c. l. May 20)
778	Shard, Curwin—Killick, Nixon & Co.	(c. l. May 12)
1033	Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. July 1)
1138	Tornado, H. Amy—Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 10)
830	Virginia, Davis—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 21)
	FOR HAVRE.	
430	Noveille Antoniette—S. Tyebjee & Co.	
	FOR CHINA.	
559	Bussorah Merchant—Belongs H. J. S. Deens.	
	FOR HONGKONG.	
477	Good Success, Magregor—Sir J. J. Sons & Co.	(c. l. Apr. 12)
975	John Temperly, Liddle—W. Nicol & Co.	
965	Preston, Moffat—Lyon Brothers & Co.	(c. l. July 2)
871	Portland, Thomas—W. Nicol & Co.	
	FOR SINGAPORE.	
501	Bombay Merchant, Richard—Heerjee Arut.	
1201	Futtey Mombarack—Curseondass Verzdass	(c. l. May 12)
	FOR MANILA.	
885	Alarm, Gibson—Coupland & Co.	
1562	Saldanha, Dawson—Lawrence & Co.	
	FOR COLOMBO.	
272	Louisa, Knell—S. & N. Naunbhoy & Co.	
	FOR MADRAS COAST.	
830	Thames, Latham—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
	FOR CALCUTTA.	
348	Alice, Colman—Remington & Co.	(c. l. June 14)
327	Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.	(c. l. May 12)
	FOR MOZAMBIQUE.	
74	Sullamattee, Nacoda—Sawjee Lalljee.	(c. l. May 27)
	FOR KURRACHEE.	
450	Governor Higginson (s), Greig—W. Nicol & Co.	
450	Tilly, (s) G. M. Beyts—B. S. N. Co.	(c. l. June 13)
	FOR NEW YORK.	
1145	Crown Point, Lapp—J. Reynolds & Co.	(c. l. June 5)
	NOT FIXED.	
672	Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.	
307	Artemise, Nacoda—Cassun Natha.	
230	Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Latiff.	
886	Bucton Castle, Cherry—G. S. King & Co.	
209	Champion, Owen—Jewrar Sazen. Carlew, Nacoda.	
641	China, Logan—Wallace & Co. City of Poona, Nacoda.	
1120	Centest, Jennings—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
384	Dora, Rose—J. P. Corsforth & Co.	
1019	Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy & Co.	
270	Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.	(For Sale)
609	Fazel Bhaoy, Nacoda—Hajee Ebhram.	
1154	Forest Rights, Thomson—Grey & Co.	
609	Futty Allum, Profrung—Hajee Ebhram.	
696	Granville, Laker—W. Nicol & Co.	
495	Harriet and Jessy, Deslou—Tar Mahomed & Co.	
1000	Iskunerahs, Mahomed.	
1007	Istamboul, W. W. Pole—H. M. H. Sedick.	
155	Keerats Roodeen, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.	
511	Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Fazel & Co. Le Harthee, Nacoda—Jairam Sawjee.	
369	Lizzie Bliss, Pierson—Ritchie Stewart & Co.	
1904	Lord Raglan, Curren—Lawrence & Co.	
30	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowsajee Eduljee.	
321	Maria Gray, P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan.	
1152	Mellicote, Gould—Comforth & Co.	
1242	Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co.	
499	Nadershah, Box—Gopaldass Mowjee.	
446	Nader Shah, Nacoda—Cassun Natha. Nantis, Nacoda.—O. S. Sons & Co.	
109	Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.	
250	Nasry, Nacoda—L. Samjee.	
291	Nurbudda—Curseondass Varzdass.	
1569	Oriental, Hill—J. Clover & Co.	
1435	Queen of the West, Barry—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
660	Relief, Lorby—W. Nicol & Co.	
150	Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.	
791	Robina Coates—Coupland & Co.	
450	Scindian, (s) Beyt—B. S. N. Co.	
508	Seringapatam, E. H. Dunn—Lawrence & Co.	
150	Shapoorjee Heerjee, Nacoda—Cowsajee Eduljee.	
185	Shakoal Ahmed, Nacoda—Aboo Baker.	
363	Teazer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.	
813	Unrivalled, Crawford—E. Bates & Co.	
1220	Zouave, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co.	

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1600	Columbian, I. N. Skottowe.
1200	Ganges, H. Wilkinson.
613	Norna, Bain.
1600	Pottinger. (Laid up.)
300	Singapore, G. A. Grainger.
495	Union, W. Stuart.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

851	Gala, Fisher—Fleming & Co.
560	Scutaria, Edwards—McIver & Co.
649	Westward Ho, Wilkinson.—J. L. Dunolly & Co.
	FOR MARSEILLES.
458	Christophe Colomb, Baily—Volkart Brothers.
585	Napoleon III., Versmee.
401	Vaillant Basque, Le Mert—Volkart Brothers.
	FOR MAURITIUS.
405	Emma, Richmond—T. Lidbotter & Co.
403	Washington, Maham—S. Tyabjee & Co.
	NOT FIXED.
786	Adelina, Tenas—Volkert Brothers.
776	Blackwater, Griffith—McIver & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

400	Ark	March 18
1106	Caduceus, Cass	...W. Nicol & Co. April 14
668	Calista, Hayes	...Coupland & Co. Jan. 30
330	Chatham, Sayers	... April 1
710	Colcroon, Hale	... March 28
766	Coromandel, Thompson	...
936	City of Carlisle, Pentreath.	
310	Gosforth, Shaw.	
1076	Nagel Rashid, Raskin.	
538	Reliance, Galloway	...Ritchie, Steuart & Co. April 18
766	Empress of India, Thompson.	
870	Fanny Maud, Pitcairn	...
392	Freya, Major	...A. H. Huschke & Co. April 8
1057	Gloriana, Vails	...
1354	Herefordshire, Escott	...W. Nicol & Co. April 25
1182	Indoo (s) Jarman	...W. Nicol & Co. May 28
1108	James Smith, Calhoun	... May 5
678	Lady McDonald, Brunell. John Tanner & Co.	
763	Nile, Young	...W. & A. Graham & Co. March 4
541	Naval Brigade, McElvog.	
876	Queen of England, Oates.	
694	Robert Ritson, Brough.	
870	Sydney Eggers, Pitcairn.	
§817	Talbot, Spencer	...Grey & Co.
1257	Agnes Lyle, Shaw	... May 19
632	Veritas, Carry	...Ewart Latham & Co. March 13
688	Winterthur, Seavey	...A. H. Huschke & Co. March 27
940	Wings of the Wind, Whyle. Forbes & Co.	May 15
1074	Windsor Castle, Pryce	...Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
	FROM LONDON VIA BATAVIA.	
704	Phoebe Dunbar, Crow	... Dec. 16
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
1133	Admiral Lyons, Thompson.	
1257	Agnes Lyle, Shaw	...
700	Birkby, Purdy	...
1060	Caribou, Cameron	...Lawrence & Co. March 21
1278	Celestial Empire, Murray.	April 26
553	Daylight, Smith	...W. Nicol & Co. March 24
875	Egeria, Storey	...John Clover & Co. March 2
1134	Epaminondas	... April 19
1342	Fanny Forsyth, Gillen—E. Bates & Co.	
1393	Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co.	
1249	G. H. Holt, Robinson	... May 17
974	Glen Monarch, Lewis	... May 19
1328	Hahneman, Denman	...Rennie, Scovell & Co. Feb. 17
848	Helen Douglas, McDougall.	
1218	Howden, Verril	... May 20
1218	Harrey Paddenney, Richardson E. Bates & Co.	April 16
1396	Inkermann	... May 13
1072	James Livesay, (s) Broad	... May 26
1242	Labrador, Quinn	...(put back)
855	Lord Havelock, Cavill	... May 5
1286	Lancastrian—Pearson	...Gow S. King & Co. May 5
1017	Negotiator, Hawkins	...Rennie, Scovell & Co. March 10
1233	Norwood, Pinlay	...John Clover & Co. March 2
1091	Norah Greene	...E. Bates & Co. March 17
1008	Peerless, Fiovin	...
578	Ralston, Macfarlane	...
919	Rowantree, Wel	...Lyon Brothers & Co. March 19
1090	Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair. B. & A. Hormusjee	Apr. 26
1050	Shaftesbury Bennison	... May 19
986	Sillery, McAuley	... May 19
866	Sea Horse, Banks	...
700	The Duke, Hawkins	...J. Tanner & Co. April 20
1161	Talavera, Elair	...
753	Victoria, Sanderson	...John Clover & Co. March 14
1131	War Cloud, Mackey	...Rennie, Scovell & Co. Feb. 18
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA GALLE.	
1045	Palmerston, Wilson.	
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.	
1033	Aaron Browne, Rogers	... March 15
1003	Azuline, Manson	...John Clover & Co. Feb. 17
1005	Beeston Castle, Corney	... Feb. 3
1334	Belgravia, Pentecost	... May 17
850	Clarendon, Martin	...Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1325	Eurocly don, Wright	...Martin & Co. Feb. 17
1118	Express, Kelly	...John Clover & Co.
810	James Jardine, Leemont	...
	FROM CARDIFF.	
478	P. J. F. Burchard, Brahhering.	
427	Enterprise, Haynes	...
844	Lucy & Harriet	...
419	Nanzig, Gibson.	
689	Ville de Cherbourg	... April 28
	FROM CARDIFF VIA GALLE.	
1059	Charles, Pollybank	...
929	Missouri, Calhoun	... Feb. 10
712	Speedwell, Willy	...
	FROM SWANSEA,	
	Nansing, Gibson	... May 25
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
1117	Edmund Kaye	... May 27
530	Emigrant	...Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1197	Witch of the Wave	...
	FROM SUNDERLAND VIA GALLE.	
1260	Earl of Elgin.	
	FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.	
869	Albert Edward, Mason	... April 30
860	Alipore	...W. Nicol & Co. April 20
	FROM BEYROOT.	
640

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Wednesday, 2nd July 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

THE POST OFFICE ROBBERY, COMMITTAL OF THE PRISONERS.—*Ramjee Luzuman, Ramjee Baloo,* and *Rama Baloo,* were brought up on remand.

No additional evidence was taken, the depositions being merely read over.

The prisoners reserved their defence for the trial.

HIS WORSHIP then committed the prisoners for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court, and intimated to the third prisoner that he would recommend him at the trial as a witness, the more especially was he induced to do so, as he was of opinion that he did not know that he was purchasing papers belonging to the Post Office.

The third prisoner, Rama Baloo, then applied to be admitted to bail.

HIS WORSHIP consented to take bail for him. Himself in Rs. 500, and two sureties in Rs. 250 each. —*Committed accordingly.*

CHEATING, CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—*Sookdeo Gopaldil* was charged with cheating and dishonestly inducing a delivery of piece goods, the property of one Moorajee Hemraz, of the estimated value of Rs. 506-8-0.

Mr. Macfarlane appeared for the prosecutor.

Mr. Sangster for the prisoner.

This case has been repeatedly before the Magistrate, there are no less than fifteen charges against the prisoner.

HIS WORSHIP committed the prisoner for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

A REFRACTORY MALAY.—*Moideen Matang,* a Malay was charged with assaulting Captain John Logan, of the British ship *China.*

The prosecutor stated that the prisoner was a Seacunny belonging to the ship. He signed articles at Moulmein. On the 17th of May, at sea on the passage to Bombay, the prisoner assaulted the Seyrang, Tyndal and Cossub. He struck them with his fists. After that he flew upon witness and would have given him a severe fall if the foremost had not brought him up. Then he gripped witness round with his arms singing out for the others to help him. As he (witness) was getting clear from the prisoner, he seized hold of his thumb with his mouth and nearly bit it off. The mate then came up to witness's relief. Witness then went down below to get a cutlass and revolver. The prisoner was then asked to go aft when he stood with his arms akimbo and laughed at prosecutor. The Seyrang and Tyndal were then called to bring him aft. The prisoner beat them both aft. Witness then tried to get hold of him when he took out his knife. Witness only struck him once during the struggle.

Two other witnesses were called by the prosecutor, they corroborated the evidence previously given.

Prisoner, in his defence, said,—A row took place about short allowance of dinner. The Cossub said that he would not give any more rice. So I struck him. The Cossub told the Captain and he came and beat me. I got angry and seized him. The prosecutor then came with a cutlass to strike me. I tried to seize the sword and was injured. The gunner struck me on my neck. I was then taken in the room and was fettered. That's all.

HIS WORSHIP postponed the further hearing of the case until a future day.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS FROM A CHILD.—*Cassum Lulloo, Hajee Yacoob, Sallay Mahomed, Lattib Noor Mahomed, Tharia Gool Mahomed, Ansa Coola and Sana Dupu,* were charged with receiving 44 brass cups, 4 spitting pots and one brass hooka, of the aggregate value of Rs. 27 ; from a child apparently under the age of fourteen years.

Russool Jaffer said.—I was a servant in the employ of Goolam Ali. I stole all these articles (above enumerated.) I sold thirteen brass cups to the first prisoner and a dozen of them to the second prisoner. I took some things into the house of the third prisoner, but did not see him there. I also gave some to the fourth and fifth prisoners. I then gave one dozen cups and four spittons to the sixth prisoner and the hooka to the other prisoner. They were all given in pledge. I am about twelve years of age.

Cassum Lulloo said,—He received the things in his house.

Hajee Yacoob said that he only kept two cups and caused the others to be given to the other prisoners.

Sallay Mahomed denied having received any of the articles.

Lattib Noor Mahomed said that the things were given to him by his brother, who ordered him to sell them.

Tharia Gool Mahomed made the same defence.

The other two prisoners said that they bought them as hawkers.

HIS WORSHIP found them all guilty except Sally Mahomed, whom he acquitted ; and fined the others three rupees each, cautioning them not to come before him again, or they would not get off so well.

PROCEEDINGS OF A GENERAL COURT MARTIAL ON PAYMASTER SMALES, 6TH INNISKILLING DRAGOONS.

(*Continued from our Number of July* 1.)

EXTRACT FROM REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Ahmednuggur, 4th May 1861.

2. Lieut. Colonel Crawley is grieved to be compelled so shortly after his assuming command of the Inniskilling Dragoons, to call the attention of the officers to a neglect of his Orders No. 1 and 2 of the 2nd instant.

Only half the officers commanding troops have sent in the certificate regarding the arms, ammunition, cloaks, clothing, accoutrements, and appointments, called for in No. 1 in the terms specified in the Order, whilst the remaining four certificates on those heads are loosely and vaguely worded.

The Lieut. Colonel has therefore directed all those four certificates to be returned to the officers by whom they are signed, and requests them to forward others, by Orderly hour to-morrow, in exact accordance with the terms of the Order issued by him.

The officers may rest assured that in issuing this Order, Lieut. Colonel Crawley, had a reason for specifying each article enumerated therein, and he cannot therefore accept any certificate which does not recapitulate in precise terms, the several articles thus enumerated.

3. The order No. 2 has not been complied with by any officer, except by Captain Gordon, and Lieutenant Davies.

4. The Lieut. Colonel hopes he may not be required at any further time to animadvert upon a repetition of what he can only consider an act of thoughtlessness on the present occasion.

REGIMENTAL MORNING ORDER.

Ahmednuggur, 21st May 1861.

The Commanding Officer has learned with surprise that several of the troop-lines are not being proceeded with in consequence of water not being supplied by the captains and officers commanding those troops. Lieut. Colonel Crawley requests that those officers who have not already done so, will immediately take steps to provide bheesties to supply water to mix up and bind the moorum, as without water this cannot be done.

No. 1.
300.

Ahmednuggur, 25th April 1861.

SIR,—I beg you will do me the favor to acquaint the Brigadier Commanding the Station that I have this day joined and assumed the command of the Inniskilling Dragoons.

In consequence of the non-arrival of my baggage containing my uniform, I am unable at present, to do myself the honor of reporting myself personally to the Brigadier ; but I shall take an early opportunity of doing so, as soon as I can present myself officially.

I have the honor to be &c.,

(Signed) T. R. CRAWLEY, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 6th Dragoons.

The Line Adjutant, Ahmednuggur.

No. 2.

EXTRACT FROM REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Camp Mhow, 30th December 1861.

3. Thirty men per troop will parade in white tunics, trowsers and helmets, and be marched to the barracks by a serjeant from each troop at 9 o'clock A.M., to-morrow, and the troop serjeant-majors will attend to receive over their barracks and barrack furniture under the orders of the Quarter Master.

No. 3.

Horse Guards, 18th March 1862.

DISCIPLINE.

SIR,—I am directed by the General Commanding-in-Chief to request that the enclosed letter addressed to Secretary of State for War may be returned to Paymaster Smales of the 6th Dragoons with an intimation that in forwarding it direct instead of through his immediate commanding officer, he has been guilty of a great error and breach of discipline. His Royal Highness further desires that Paymaster Smales is to be informed that in not obeying the order of his commanding officer he has committed one of the most reprehensible acts against military discipline, of which he could have been guilty, a repetition of which will probably be attended with very grave consequences to him.—I have the honor to be Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

J. YORKE SCARLETT, A.G.

To Lieut. General SIR WILLIAM MANSFIELD, K.C.B., Commanding, Bombay.

No. 4.

Statement of Expenditure on account of constructing Horse Lines.

Ahmednuggur, 16th August 1862.

	Amount claimed.	Amount paid.	Remarks.
A Troop.....	65 5 0	52 13 0	12 12 0
B "	50 0 0	40 8 0	9 12 0
C "	78 15 0	66 14 0	12 1 0
D "	84 6 9	71 4 9	13 2 0
E "	89 13 7	77 5 7	12 8 0
F "	79 8 0	67 0 0	12 8 0
G "	43 9 0	31 1 0	12 8 0
H "	56 12 0	44 1 0	12 11 0
Quarter Master	607 14 6	607 14 6	
Total amount claimed..	1,165 0 10	1,065 3 10	The amount of Rupees 12 and annas 8, were deducted from each Troop Bill to pay for the construction of grain houses.
Total amount paid.....	... ...		

D. WOODEN,
Quarter Master, 6th Dragoons.

Mhow, 19th June, 1862.

No. 5.

Poorundhur, 27th March, 1862.

My dear Colonel,—With regard to what I saw of the regiment under your command in September last, my opinion may not be worth much but during my long course of Indian service, and three years of Kaffrarian, having seen many in quarters and on parade, I assure you I never was more struck with the fine appearance of a regiment than with the Inniskillings on that occasion.

I had opportunity for inspection on two successive days, in barracks, and at stables, on foot parade, and at mounted review, and I considered all to be admirable. As Governor of this Presidency, and it being in rainy season, I was anxious to see the state of a regiment of British cavalry, on which I thought this government had been hardly fair in providing it only the bare ground, without an atom of shelter, for stables. Many years as I and my horses, and escorts, have had of Camp life, I never before saw anything more complete than your precautions in forming and draining the ground, in dressing horse lines, and in preserving forage, and consequently in the good condition of the horses, at that our most trying season of the year than I then noted. Talking of condition I heard of the success of your march over such roads, in accomplishing the 350 miles march without casualty or being taxed with that disagreeable but in this country ordinary sight on such occasions, of a string of led horses with sore backs. Yours sincerely,

GEORGE CLERK,

(True Copy.)
T. R. CRAWLEY, Lieut. Colonel, 6th Dragoons.

No. 6.

EXTRACT FROM REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT COLONEL T. R. CRAWLEY.

Ahmednuggur, 13th June 1861.

3. *Lieutenant Colonel Crawley views with astonishment, the dilapidated state into which the line gear of the several troops of the regiment has been permitted to* fall by the captains and officers commanding them. He has just returned from visiting the lines, and has not seen a good and serviceable head collar in the whole regiment. With the exception of one troop there is not a heel rope, or shackle in the regiment of the established length, or regulated pattern ; whilst the collar shanks with which the horses are tied up, are of all shapes, lengths, and circumferences. The gram bags are nearly all broken, and will not hold the gram, which is therefore lost, to the detriment of the horses, and loss in their condition. There is no order or regularity in the patterns or material of which the blinds for the horses eyes are made, whilst many, or most of the troops had no blinds at all, and thereby (at this season of the year particularly) the horses suffer most severely from the innumerable quantities of flies.

The Lieutenant Colonel did hope, that captains and officers commanding troops, after all he has said about the care which he expects them to bestow upon their horses, would have set to work with a will, to remedy the many deficiencies in their troops, which he has so frequently pointed out to them. He was unwilling, as he informed them, to put the captains to any expense that could be avoided in rendering their troops complete with serviceable line gear, and he therefore permitted them to use up all the old ropes that could be made available, to be made up into head and heel ropes ; but he now sees how hopeless it is to look for this matter to be arranged satisfactorily by these officers themselves, and he therefore directs the Quarter-Master to complete, with as little delay as possible, an entire set of line gear for every horse in the regiment, and to have them issued to the troops as soon as possible.

The commanding officer has also remarked with much dissatisfaction the careless way in which the horses cumblies are thrown aside, and scattered over the lines when not in wear by the horses. They are thrown about in the mud and dirt, and, in many instances, are covered with manure. No trouble is taken to have them dried when wet, nor is the dirt or dry mud ever beaten or brushed off them. How is it to be expected that horses should ever be turned out clean, or in a state to do credit to the corps, under such circumstances ?

Lieutenant Colonel Crawley regrets to be compelled to remark thus stringently upon the want of care displayed, and the little trouble bestowed, in so many instances, on their horses, by the officers of troops, who seem to see slight of their own credit, or discredit, in the appearance and efficiency of their troops. He trusts that he will not again be compelled to advert to this disagreeable subject, as he must adopt other measures to ensure a compliance with his orders for the proper care of the horses, and consequent efficiency of the regiment he has the honor to command.

(True Copy of Extract)
T. R. CRAWLEY, Lieut. Colonel,
Com. 6th Dragoons.

No. 7.

DIVISIONAL, 136.

Head Quarters, Kahableshwur, 3rd May, 1861.

SIR.—In acknowledging your letter No. 678 dated 26th April 1861 with accompanying correspondence from Brigadier Hoson commanding Ahmednuggur brigade which I have had the honor to submit to the Commander-in-Chief, I am directed to convey to you the following remarks of His Excellency thereon, which I am to request you will cause to be communicated to Capt. Weir, in the manner directed.

The Commander-in-Chief is obliged to record his great dissatisfaction with Captain Weir's conduct, as shewn in his correspondence regarding the remarks made by the inspecting officer at the late inspection of the 6th Dragoons.

In the first instance Capt. Weir attempted to dictate to his commanding officer, and his offence is not much diminished by his second letter.

Secondly, he took the officers under his own command into consultation to justify his strictures on the official opinion recorded by his superior.

Capt. Weir should understand that such conduct cuts at the root of discipline, and renders officers guilty of it, liable to a court martial.

His Excellency is sorry that the short time during which Captain Weir held command of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons should have been marked by such misapprecistion of the position of a commanding officer.

The opinion of the Commander-in-Chief will be communicated to Captain Weir through his commanding officer, Lieut. Colonel Crawley. I have the honor to be, &c.

C. H. SOMERSET, Col.
Deputy Adjutant General, H. M.'s Forces, Bombay.

(True copy.)
H. H. A. WOOD, Major,
Asst. Adj. General, P. D. A.

No 8.

Regimental No. 554.

Head Quarters, Poona, 31st October 1861,

The Officer Commanding, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons.

SIR.—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 608 dated 21st instant, and to say in reply that the Commander-in-Chief although he gave an order for the return to barracks of the men detached in camp for musketry exercise, never for a moment entertained an idea disparaging to your judgment, nor did he conceive it possible that you would have acted in opposition to the expressed opinion of the Brigadier Commanding without a reference to higher authority.

Knowing the stringency of the musketry regulations he understood without explanation that you would have imagined yourself bound to carry out the rules laid down in them, notwithstanding that there might be a little inconvenience on account of the season.

His Excellency regrets very much to have to remark with dissatisfaction on the conduct of Surgeon Turnbull in this matter. It was not to be gleaned from his letter to the Deputy Inspector General that any trouble had been taken by you to verify the portion of his opinion regarding keeping men in camp for a few days at the beginning of the month of October. When making his report which was in some measure condemnatory of the proceeding of his Commanding Officer it was his bounden duty to have sent a copy of your memo. dated 11th October 1861, at the same time.

His Excellency does not know whether that would have modified the opinion of the Deputy Inspector General or his own, but it is incontestible that it contains solid facts, and good grounds for the opinion entertained by yourself.

His Excellency is therefore obliged to record that even as a medical officer, Dr. Turnbull erred very much in not sending all the opinions on the point in question, while as a military officer it may be said that he might have produced an incorrect impression on the minds of his superiors regarding his own Commanding Officer by his letter No. 61, dated 12th October 1861.

Dr. Turnbull is to be warned that this is a very dangerous course, and His Excellency sincerely trusts that he may hear no more of it on Dr. Turnbull's part.

But in fact His Excellency is compelled to observe that the conduct of Dr. Turnbull on this occasion was calculated far more to produce disunion in the regiment than to promote the health of the men. A considerable regimental experience and intercourse with medical officers of every degree have convinced the Commander-in-Chief that a regimental Surgeon can always compass the sanitary wants of the corps to which he belongs in harmony with his Commanding Officer if he is determined to do so in good temper. The conduct which Dr. Turnbull should have adopted on this occasion ought to have been as follows :

Assuming that he disagreed in your memo. he should have asked you to forward his letter with your memo. for the consideration of the Brigadier, which His Excellency presumes you would have been happy to do. Had you declind he might have waited on the Brigadier himself. If the Brigadier sided with your opinion it would have been competent for the Doctor to have referred the matter further on to the Division and finally to Head-Quarters, that his responsibility as being in medical charge of the regiment might receive as is due to it, the fullest consideration. The consequence would have been, that if Dr. Turnbull had been deemed to be in the right, a counter-order would have been received by you, before it could have done so in consequence of the circuitous appeal made through the Deputy Inspector General, while, at same time, the controversy would have been conducted properly and in good temper, each opinion being fairly considered. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

FRED. TRESIZER, Lieut. Col.,
Acting Depy. Adjutant General,
H. M.'s Forces, Bombay.

No. 9.

Statement of Lieutenant and Adjutant FitzSimon, 6th Dragoons, received 12th March 1862.

I think it was during the month of October 1861 Lieutenant Colonel Crawley asked me if I recollected the particulars of a conversation which had taken place between Paymaster Smales and himself at his office at Ahmednuggur a short time before he (Lieut. Colonel Crawley) went on leave to Poona in September 1861.

I said that I did not exactly recollect what passed, but that Serjeant Marshall, the bandmaster who was present on that day would probably be able to recollect it.

I spoke to Serjeant Marshall and he recollected a conversation having taken place on the subject of the extra pay to be given to the men of the band, but did not clearly remember having heard anything else ; I asked him to think over what he had heard, to write it down and send it to me, which he did.

I never mentioned to Lieut. Col. Crawley that I had received a written statement from Serjeant Marshall and I destroyed the paper sent to me by Serjeant Marshall a short time after I received it without having shewn it to anybody. Lieutenant Colonel Crawley could not therefore have been aware that a written statement was ever received from Serjeant Marshall.

(Signed) T. J. FITZSIMON, Lt. and Adjt.
6th Dragoons.

Mhow, 19th March, 1862.—*Poona Observer.*

(*To be continued.*)

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—EQUITY SIDE.

Causes for hearing this day.

12. Aminabebee and another, *vs.* Futteh Bebee and others. (Part heard.)

13. Shama Sewram, *vs.* Jugonnath Harry Senoy. Claim. (For hearing.)

14. Roopchund Mottiram, and another *vs.*, Edward Charles Beale. (For hearing.)

15. Wurdmon Poonsey, *vs.*, Vidha Poonsey, &c. (For hearing.)

16. Bunoobae, *vs.*, Mungesh Rughoonath, &c. (For hearing.)

INDIAN.

POONA.

THE rain continues to hold up, and fears are entertained for the safety of the summer crops. We are told that bajree is selling at 14 seers the rupee, and was lately at 13, which is considerably dearer than its ordinary price.—*Observer, July* 1.

WE have received a copy of the Report of the Free Church Mission at Poona for 1861-2.

Education occupies the largest space in the reports, if not in the exertions, of this mission. The number of young people under regular instruction amounts to 1163, a state of things which cannot fail to have a great effect in time on the native community. Some of the pupils are supported out of the funds of the mission.

In addition, preaching has been carried on daily in the city or in the villages. Thirteen natives have been baptised.

Dr. Murray Mitchell has carried several works in the vernacular languages through the press.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

EXECUTION OF JOHN RUDD.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great exertions which have been made by the inhabitants of Calcutta, both European and Native, to obtain a commutation of the sentence of death, this unfortunate man was publicly executed this morning in front of the Great Jail.

It is some years since a European was executed in Calcutta, and it is worth recording that since the first settlement of Europeans in the country, long intervals of years have occurred between an execution. And this is in no way attributable to the clemency of the Government, for we find in most cases where sentence of death has been passed, it has been carried into effect. We, in common with many others, hoped that in this instance we should have been spared the humiliating spectacle of witnessing the ignoble death of a fellow countryman, but the Viceroy has ruled that he was not justified in interfering with the course of the law, and the forfeit which that law requires has been paid. We will not here recapitulate the facts of the case which were fully reported at the trial, and which are no doubt still remembered. That there were doubtful points in the evidence few will deny who have made themselves acquainted with the particulars, and still fewer could contest that the crime amounted strictly to "Wilful Murder."

Since his condemnation the prisoner has been separately confined, and until Friday last he was only handcuffed during the night, but since the reply of the Government to the petition for a mitigation of punishment was received, it was considered necessary to keep him continually ironed, with a view, we were informed, to prevent any attempt at suicide. The prisoner has been persistent in stating that he fired the gun in ignorance of its being loaded, and denies having had any intention of hitting the deceased. The demeanour of the prisoner both before and since his trial has been uniformly quiet, and he has borne up surprisingly against his hard fate. The jail authorities sidiously kept from him all knowledge that a petition was being prepared in his favor, and he was only informed of the fact when he suggested whether some steps could not be taken to save him. The result of the application to Government for a reprieve, was communicated to the prisoner by Mr. King, the governor of the Jail, early on Friday morning. The intelligence that no hope of mercy could be held out to him was received with great fortitude, and since that time the prisoner appears to have calmly resigned himself to his fate. He alleges that evidence in his favor might have been produced, which was not ; and complains that in the absence of any plan of the ground, no correct idea could have been formed of the position in which the deceased was when he fired the gun. The prisoner was a native of Clifton, near Bristol, in England, and enlisted into H. M.'s 81st Regiment, arriving in this country in 1854. From that time up to 1861 he has served in various parts of India, until he purchased his discharge, through the assistance of Mr. Jellicoe. It would appear that his conduct in the army was decidedly good, he held a good conduct badge, and is described by his commanding officer as being a sober and steady man. His personal appearance was in his favour, and we failed to recognise this morning any one of those marked characteristics which are usually inseparable from the hardened criminal, or the thirsty vicious. The prisoner was by religion a Protestant, and the Rev. Horatio Moule has been unceasing in administering to his spiritual welfare. Since the trial this gentleman has visited him two and three times every day, and it is gratifying to learn from him that, he believes his labours have not been thrown away. Yesterday afternoon several hours were passed in prayer and supplication to the Supreme Being, and the prisoner expressed fervent hope that pardon would be extended to him in a future world. Calm and perfectly self-possessed, yet seemingly alive to the awful position in which he was placed, he steadily persisted to the last in asserting his innocence of the crime for which he was condemned to suffer. The prisoner expressed himself as deeply grateful for the kindness and attention shown to him by Mr. King especially, and the authorities of the Jail. He referred feelingly to the benefit which he had derived from the ministrations of Miss Andrews, a lady who, to her honor be it said, has day by day visited the condemned man, read him, and prayed with him, and endeavoured to prepare him for eternity. The doing of good deeds is said to be a sufficient reward in itself ; but we should be doing an act of injustice if we failed to record the name of this lady. The greater part of yesterday afternoon she was in attendance in the condemned cell, and remained until a late hour in the evening. Her kind words of hope had the effect of soothing and allaying, in a great measure, the poignant grief by which the prisoner was prostrated. Another, and one only has visited the condemned man, and ministered to him. Mr. Teil has every day passed some hours in reading to him and consoling him, whilst at the same time endeavouring by every means to obtain a pardon. He was deeply grateful for his kind offices. Messrs. Jellicoe and Potts saw him *once* since his trial. No other clergyman but Mr. Moule visited the prisoner, and this is somewhat remarkable. Long before daylight every preparation had been made for the execution. A large body of European and Native Police arrived shortly after four o'clock, and took up a position completely encircling the front portion of the Jail. The condemned man, who had passed a sleepless night, was visited before daylight by the Reverend Mr. Moule, who had remained in attendance upon him up to a late hour last evening. He was removed to a small room adjoining the Chapel, and remained engaged in audible prayer with the Clergyman until summoned by the Sheriff. At the earnest desire of the prisoner the Sacrament was administered to him, and so far as it is possible to form an opinion, he manifested every outward sign of sincere repentance. To the last moment he asserted that he was not aware the gun was loaded, and that he did not fire it at the deceased. Half past five was the hour appointed for the execution, and a few minutes before the appointed time, the Under Sheriff, C. H. Brown, Esq., arrived at the Jail. The death warrant having been given to the governor of the Jail, the body of the criminal was demanded in the usual form. He expressed himself prepared to meet his doom, and walked without assistance to the foot of the scaffold, when the process of pinioning was performed. At this juncture the prisoner appeared wholly prostrated, but drank a glass of water, and gained momentary fortitude. He asked for a bouquet of roses on the previous evening, and this was provided for him. Ascending the scaffold, preceded by the Clergyman in his surplice reading the impressive burial service, and followed by the Jail Officers and the executioners, the prisoner walked to his doom with a firm step. He surveyed the crowd for an instant without emotion, but it was evident that he was rapidly succumbing to the intense grief which prostrated him. The rope having been adjusted, and the cap drawn down over the face, the signal was given, and the unfortunate man was launched into eternity. His death was instantaneous ; not a movement was observed after the fall, beyond an almost imperceptible nervous tremor. In a few moments after the front gates were opened and the lifeless body was gazed on by a crowd composed mainly of Natives of the lowest class. Very few Europeans were present, and the strictest order was maintained by the Police. The body, after being suspended for the customary hour, was cut down, and the cause of death having been certified to by the Jail Surgeon, it was deposited in a neat coffin which awaited it. During the morning the body was conveyed to the Military burial ground, Mr. Moule attending and reading the funeral service. By half past seven the crowd had entirely dispersed. The last European who was executed at this Jail was a soldier named Cleary, belonging to the 35th Regiment. He was hung in 1858 for shooting a comrade. Let us hope that many years may elapse ere a scene similar to that of this morning is again witnessed.—*Hurkaru, June* 23.

SIND.

THE COTTON TRAFFIC.—Mr. Dalzell furnishes to the Commissioner the following Statement of Cotton conveyed from Kotree to Kurrachee, by the Sind Rail way, during the months of January, February, March, April and May 1862 :

January	576	bales weighing	1,702	maunds 4	seers.
February	1,293	" "	3,761	" 33	"
March	3,180	" "	9,739	" 18	"
April	5,204	" "	15,944	" 23	"
May	8,177	" "	26,245	" 11	"
Total	18,430		57,384	9	

Of these quantities the steamer *Stanley* brought down 601 bales or 2,527 maunds 35 seers in March, and 1,780 bales or 6,626 maunds 11 seers in May ; the O. I. Co.'s steamer *Indus,* 555 bales or 2,060 maunds 38 seers in May ; leaving 15,434 bales weighing 46,169 maunds 5 seers, to have been brought by native craft during the five months above-mentioned.—*Our Paper* (*Kurrachee*), *June* 24.

COCHIN.

THE weather, throughout the past week, has been decidedly monsoonish, with some smart showers but little or no wind ; and what we have experienced of this element has been in light, passing squalls. The absence of the continuous strong Monsoon blow is remarkable—and what is still more so, the thunder and lightning which usually disappear after the settling in of the Monsoon, remains with us to the present day.

We fear the rains we have had are partial, and confined to the seabord. This is apparent from the total absence of freshes in our harbour, and the impetuous rush of the flood tides which are generally checked at this season of the year, by the outflowing stream caused by heavy rain in the interior. Another significant circumstance is the presence of salt water some distance up the harbour, whereas the prevalence of rain beyond the coast would have, as usual, rendered the whole stream fresh. We are apprehensive that the failure of rain in many parts of the country will seriously interfere with the agricultural prospects of the season. In some places, we understand, sowing has not even commenced from this cause.—*Courier, June* 21.

We have before us the June number of "Chesson and Woodhall's Miscellany." We have not had time to go through the varied matter furnished in its pages : but are satisfied from a cursory examination that it contains the usual amount of light and interesting reading, besides articles of more permanent value.

A new and attractive feature of the publication is the addition of a monthly Retrospect, on a plan similar to that which contributes so much to the popularity of Dickens' periodical. If this department of the Miscellany is sustained with power and ability, it will no doubt add immensely to its success.—*Id.*

IN consequence of the opening that has been formed by the encroachment of the sea on the coast, several of the telegraph posts have been thrown down ; and to maintain the communication intact with Calicut, a temporary office has been opened on the northern side of the breach, at Malipooram.

We regret to hear that in consequence of indisposition, Mr. Straughan, the officer in charge of this line, is unable to move out at present, but we are certain that as soon as he visits the place where the interruption has occurred, he will be able to adopt means to restore direct communication with Cochin ; as we do not see that *at present* the breach is so formidable as to be incapable of being spanned.—*Id.*

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

THE DISTRESS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

IN the House of Commons, on Friday night,

Mr. ALDERMAN EGERTON said that he had heard, both in and out of the House, that it was premature to bring under notice the distress now prevailing in Lancashire. Although it was a very delicate question to meddle with, it was undeniable that there was great distress, and he thought there ought to be some expression of the opinion of the Legislature. He believed that no less than 57,000 hands in the cotton manufacturing districts were entirely out of work, and, of course, a much greater number working short time. The manufacturers, although with a diminished market, and no prospect of a better one, had nobly met the crisis, and the operatives had borne their sufferings with an endurance and constancy never surpassed. (Hear, hear.) He wished he could say that their future prospects in Lancashire were more cheering, but he was afraid that relief was still somewhat distant. He had received that day an account from Liverpool of the state of cotton imports there. It appeared that the stock in Liverpool of American cotton at present amounted to 120,830 bales, whereas at the same date last year the stock was 679,730 bales. The total stock at present in Liverpool was 370,000 bales, as compared with 930,000 bales last year. Of Indian cotton there were now at sea 200,000 bales, whereas last year the quantity at sea was 270,000 bales. He believed that the shipping of cotton to this country had been checked by the uncertain state of trade in India, caused by the news about the Great Rebellion. The actual consumption of Great Britain was about 45,000 bales a week. Now, the total stock of the whole of Europe did not exceed 725,000 bales, an amount equal to about 17 weeks' consumption at half time. These facts held out no very cheering prospect, and he was afraid that little more cotton was coming. We could only hope that measures would be taken to develop the production of cotton in India. Under these circumstances, neither the members for Lancashire and its towns, nor their constituents, desired to parade their sufferings, nor to make demands upon the Consolidated Fund. (Hear, hear.) They did, however, claim that the administration of the Poor-law should be simplified as much as possible to meet the peculiar exigencies of the case. In conclusion, he asked the Secretary of State for India whether reductions in the Indian tariff had been decided upon, and when they would come into operation.

Sir C. WOOD intimated his belief that the report of the reductions in the Indian tariff was correct.

Mr. F. POTTER pointed the amount of capital and the importance of the cotton manufactories, and forcibly described the distress which prevailed. He earnestly urged upon the Government to agree to a select committee, or to issue a Royal Commission, and to take every step to obtain information of the real facts of the case.

Mr. VILLIERS, concurring in the discription given of the extent of suffering in the cotton districts, and of the noble manner in which it had been borne, stated the measures he had taken in anticipation of the effects likely to result from an interruption of the supply of cotton, and to mitigate the evil when it arrived. In replying to the inquiries and suggestions of Mr. Egerton and Mr. Potter, he observed that the Poor-law could not undertake to relieve persons who did not seek relief, and whom private agents would do well to bring under the notice of the Poor-law authorities, who had the power, under special circumstances, to relax the rules in respect to the administration of out-door relief. But he believed the people in Lancashire would rather work than receive relief without it. Looking at the rateable value of the county of Lancaster, there were at this moment ample resources in the public rate. That rateable value amounted to no less a sum than £7,298,000, and assuming that the Poor-law demand would go on at the same rate as for the last four months it would be only 1s. 10d. in the pound. The Government, he added, had instructed experienced persons to proceed at once to the cotton manufacturing districts to ascertain whether the guardians were in want of information as to the proper administration of the Poor-law, and to correct any misapprehensions on the part of the local authorities.

Mr. BRIGHT said, although there was great and growing distress in the districts inquestion, it was not so universal as many supposed, owing to different branches of trade being carried on in different towns. The distress in the county of Lancashire in 1840 and 1841 was very much greater than at this moment. All that Government could do would only mitigate the evil, and Mr. Villiers had acted humanely in inciting the liberality of the guardians ; but there was an immense amount of wealth not touched by the Poor Law, and it was necessary that there should be some private assistance given to the rates. Committees might be formed to collect subscriptions from those who did not pay in proportion to their means. He had a strong confidence that the country felt itself quite competent to take care of its own poor.

After remarks from Mr. Hibbert, the Marquis of Hartington, and Colonel Lindsay,

Mr. BAZLEY also bore testimony to the good conduct and excellent behaviour of the working people of Lancashire under the severe trial to which they had been exposed, and to which they were still subjected. (Hear, hear.) During the late Parliamentary recess the sympathy of members of that House had been extensively and effectually extended to meet the coming distress in the manufacturing districts, and, in particular, he would take the opportunity of thanking the right hon. gentlemen the member for Oxfordshire. There could be no sadder spectacle than that of men deprived of the opportunity of labour, when they were willing and able to work. (Hear, hear.) The President of the Poor Law Board talked of their being subjected to the ordeal of labour ; but there must, in this instance, he believed, be some relaxation of the rigid rules by which the administration of the Poor Law was regulated. For, independently of the hardship of exposing men, as honest and industrious as any in that House, to a test which they considered derogatory to their position, the ordinary labour tests would incapacitate their hands from performing those delicate manipulations which they would have to perform if they were ever again to earn their bread by their habitual occupations. (Hear, hear.) It had been unwise in this country to depend on a single source for its supply of the raw material so essential to the national prosperity. The Government of the country had sanctioned the constant increase of this great manufacturing system ; the Government had largely participated in the amount of revenue derived from that industry, and yet with a monopoly of the finest cotton-growing lands in the world it had left the country dependent on the United States for its supplies. Even at this moment he very much dreaded that no adequate efforts were being made to obtain a supply of cotton from India. The President of the Poor Law Board readily admitted that in all probability the time of suffering on the part of the people of these islands would be prolonged for a considerable period. If that apprehension were justified, the wisest course on the part of the Government would be by every possible means to stimulate our colonial possession to the production of raw cotton, and, above all, to induce the government of India to give the requisite facilities for its production. To his own knowledge, the improvement of the navigation of the river Godavery had been under consideration for seven years, but little had yet been done to render that important river navigable. If cotton could only be brought down from the vast cotton growing districts of the interior, there would be a supply sufficient for the whole of Lancashire. That very day he had been examining some of the raw material sent from Australia to the International Exhibition, and he had great satisfaction in stating that more beautiful and excellent cotton he had never seen than that contributed by Queensland and New South Wales. (Hear, hear.) If a sufficient population could only be poured into those dependencies, they would supply all the wants of England in a couple of years. Half a million of Chinese or half a million of coolies set to work in that quarter would produce the cotton Great Britain required, and yet no effort was made to attack at the root the evils of the existing distress. What was needed was not so much assistance in a pecuniary form as that the labouring classes should be placed in a position of entire independence, with the raw material under their control, so that they might be enabled to raise their daily subsistence by their daily labour. He regretted exceedingly that his hon. friend the member for North Lancashire was not present, as he would have told the House that in the regiment of Lancashire Militia of which he was colonel a number of recruits had been lately received who were so prostrated in point of strength as to be incapable of performing the ordinary initiatory movements required from soldiers. (Hear, hear.) Having had occasion some time ago to visit the eastern district of Lancashire, he found most industrious cottagers endeavouring to raise themselves from the working to the proprietary classes by investing their little savings in joint-stock manufacturing establishments, and, being unable from their earning to pay their little calls, they were forced to sell their furniture and to deprive themselves of their little comforts, in order that they might keep the engagement into which they had entered. (Hear, hear.) The working classes were actuated by honest intentions ; their desire was to earn a livelihood by their industry, which never before failed them, and only failed them now because the Government had permitted a great trade to be raised upon an artificial basis of supply. (Hear.) He believed that both politically and commercially this country would have been treated better by the United States if it had been less dependent upon them for the supply of its raw cotton. With ample means in our hands it was not creditable that we had suffered ourselves to be placed in our present position. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that in two or three years we should obtain that full supply of cotton which was so essential to a flourishing condition of the revenue of the country as to the prosperity of the working classes. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. W. Egerton, Mr. Gilpin, and Sir M. Farquhar having continued the discussion the subject was allowed to drop.—*Cotton Supply Reporter.*

GLOVES.—INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—If gloves are the ultra type of civilisation, as Balzac maintains, the case of Messrs. Fownes, No. 4,889, in Class 27, at the Exhibition, possesses ample evidence of our eminent social status amongst enlightened nations. Nor are proofs here less wanting of the important advances which have been effected in this branch of industry since 1851—improvements in which the essential comforts of the wearer have been commensurate with increased elegance of form, perfection of make, and excellence of material. There is a white kid glove in this case, once worn by George the Fourth. The fellow glove is in the possession of her Majesty. Doubtless at the time that this pair of gloves were manufactured the greatest possible pains were concentrated to render them worthy to cover the royal hands of "the greatest gentleman in Europe," and to touch those of the most illustrious sovereigns of the age. Yet now, no less perfection is to be found in the gloves intended for all classes of persons. Indeed, in some of these gloves, there are, by a moderate calculation, from 12 to 13,000 "cross stitches"—a registered mode of make. Thus it will be seen that the trouble and labour bestowed upon the gloves of Dick or Harry, are at present very far beyond what was once thought superlative when expended over those of a monarch. Messrs. Fownes likewise exhibit specimens of Australian Cotton from Brisbane, and which is being employed for the first time by them in gloves termed "The Queensland." The staple is spun by Mr. Bazley, M.P., for Manchester. By the means of this cotton a very beautiful glove is made closely resembling silk, combining in winter all the warmth and comfort then needed, with the close fitting and more becoming shape of the summer article. By it the contour of the hand is preserved, and it is no necess

ENGLISH PRESS.

THE LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.

(From the Cotton Supply Report, May 15.)

THE sounds of distress in the manufacturing districts are making themselves heard through the length and breadth of the land. Almost every newspaper we take up is the medium of their conveyance; they penetrate into most public places of resort; and even the government offices and Houses of Parliament are not beyond the reach of their mournful echoes. Sixty thousand cotton-workers totally out of employ, and upwards of 200,000 more on short time, are facts which few Englishmen can afford to regard with indifference. They do not concern solely the labouring population, or the shopkeepers and small property-owners, more or less dependent upon them, or even the rate-payers of certain districts of Lancashire and Cheshire. The nation must in any case share in our calamity. The extent to which the general property of the country is affected by the decrease of production in our mills and manufactories is shown with alarming prominence in the Board of Trade returns. These inform us that our export trade in cotton-yarns and manufactures is now suffering after the rate of nearly a million and a half per month, as compared with its amount in the same period of last year. The destitution of our operatives must command attention as a chief feature in a national disaster, even if the heroic qualities which it has developed in the sufferers had not won universal sympathy and admiration.

The calamity might be borne with comparative resignation, if there were any hope of its speedy amelioration. The prospect, however, is dark and dreary. Scarce a speck of bright sky can be seen on the whole horizon. The fratricidal struggle in America gives no sign of termination. The South has sustained heavy reverses, but only sufficient to intensify its hostile spirit without breaking its great front of battle. And if beaten in the open field, it may, for aught that can be predicted to the contrary, maintain the warfare for an indefinite period. Its sorest blow of all, the capture of New Orleans the capital of the Cotton States does not better our position. Hitherto an occasional cargo of cotton has managed to run the blockade before the port. Now that blockade will probably be removed; but the stock of cotton remaining there (some 11,000 bales) has been already destroyed, and unless the Southern planters choose to bring more to the same place—a most unlikely occurrence—our ships may go freely in and out without being able to carry away a single bale of the coveted material. The event, much as it may damage the prestige of the South, has produced hardly any perceptible effect upon our cotton markets. Various rumours of intended European interventions have been in circulation, but no reliance is to be placed upon them. While the war continues there will be no American cotton for Lancashire, and without it the prevailing distress must daily assume a more aggravated form. We reflect that the total stock of cotton in Europe at present is but some 700,000 bales, or about four months' consumption on half time working, and consider the comparative smallness of the supplies which, under the most favourable circumstances, we can have from India and elsewhere during the present year and the early part of 1863, the prospects of the ensuing winter cannot be contemplated without dismay.

If we have kept aloof from the discussion on the most effectual mode of relieving the present distress, the probability or otherwise of the Poor-law machinery proving equal to the occasion, and the ability of Lancashire to bear, unaided the whole burden of destitution, it has been through no lack of sympathy for the operatives on our part, but because these branches of the subject do not fall directly within our province. None can be more anxious than ourselves that every possible consideration should be shown them in this trying hour. We sincerely hope that in deciding between various systems of relief, the desire to spare, as far as may be, the honest pride of the recipients and leave their self-respect intact, will always be allowed to have its influence. Our duty, however, is rather to direct attention, at every available opportunity, to the cause of the suffering, and the means of preventing its recurrence when once it is removed.

The noble attitude of the workpeople under fearful privations has been attributed to their knowledge that the catastrophe was unavoidable. Far be it from us to assert that the employers as a body are altogether responsible for it—that they by any wilful act of their own have inflicted untold cruelties upon their "hands." To say this would be most unjust. The masters know that they have to suffer with the operatives. But at times sins of omission return as heavy a weight of retribution as sins of commission. It cannot be denied that this is a case in which the mischief has followed from gross neglect. The cause of our difficulties is not obscure; it has long been foreseen, and might have been removed. Mr. Bazley went to the root of the matter in the House of Commons the other evening, and we invite attention to the report of his speech on another page. "It had been unwise," he said, "for this country to depend on a single source for its supply of the raw material so essential to the national prosperity. The Government of the country had sanctioned the constant increase of this great manufacturing system; the Government had largely participated in the amount of revenue derived from that industry; and yet, with a monopoly of the finest cotton growing lands in the world, it had left the country dependent on the United States for its supplies." The manufacturers and the Government are equally to blame. The former have rejected the warnings so continually given by the Cotton Supply Association, and have gone recklessly on extending their production without a serious thought of the predicted consequences from any sudden interruption of the American supplies; whilst the latter have failed to render those aids to cotton culture in British territory, which it was in their power legitimately to afford. The important question is, are the employers prepared to wipe off the reproach resting upon them? Let them only give unmistakable evidence that they are, and Government must of necessity go along with them. There is abundance of cotton to be had. Will they set in motion the necessary agencies to fetch it, or will they prefer to wait and starve in the hope that some stroke of chance may by and bye bring it to their doors? It is a duty which they owe to their workpeople, as well as to themselves to prevent the possibility of further cotton famines. It speaks well for the humanity of many of them that mills have been, and are, kept open beyond the time when they could be worked without serious loss. A more effectual or acceptable relief they could not give; but the requirements of the future should not be lost sight of in the necessities of the present. As Mr. Bazley justly observed, "What was needed, was not so much assistance in a pecuniary form as that the labouring classes should be placed in a position of entire independence, with the raw material under their own control, so that they might be enabled to raise their daily subsistence by their daily labour." This is no unreasonable request to make on behalf of the operatives. There has been ample opportunity to ponder on the lessons of the crisis: this is the time for vigorous well-sustained action.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS.

(From the Times, May 24.)

THE details now received of the capture of New Orleans are calculated, at first sight, rather to embarrass our judgment than to determine our conclusions on the new problems of naval warfare. The narrative of the engagement or series of engagements on the Mississippi is, indeed, sufficiently circumstantial; and, unless the incidents are found to admit of explanation, we shall be compelled to acknowledge that theories recently established, beyond reach, as it appeared, of all dispute, have been most unexpectedly and inexplicably overthrown. One of the Federal Commanders goes so far as to declare, in his very pardonable exultation, that the victory was nothing less than a victory of wood over iron. "After we had passed the forts," says he, "it was a contest between iron hearts in wooden vessels, and iron clad with iron beaks, and the iron hearts won." If this were an accurate description of the affair, the story would be almost beyond comprehension or belief.

The defences of New Orleans consisted, in the first place, of two forts which barred the passage of the river. These forts were so well placed that they entirely commanded the stream, and so strong that six days' bombardment by a powerful squadron produced no visible effect upon them. They held out, in fact, successfully after New Orleans was taken, and the Commander of the besieging flotilla had actually proposed in his official despatch that the *Monitor* and the *Mystic* should be sent for to reduce them, when they at length capitulated, as there was no further use in resistance. Within range of their guns, 100 in number, a strong chain was stretched across the river, and behind it were massed fire rafts, torpedoes, and other engines of destruction. Besides all this, however, a second, and, as might have been thought, a still more formidable line of defence, was constituted by a powerful squadron of iron-clad gunboats including the Manassas, a large steam ram, and the Louisiana, a heavy floating battery.

For the attack on a place thus protected the Federals possessed, according to their own reports, no means that could be reputed sufficient if estimated by modern theories. They had, it is true, a numerous fleet, comprising some powerful vessels, but they were all of the old-fashioned kind. Of the six first-class screw steam sloops which the Federal navy contained at the beginning of the war no less than four were at New Orleans—the *Pensacola*, the *Brooklyn*, the *Hartford*, and the *Richmond*. These were all admirable ships of their class, but so was the *Cumberland*, which only wanted a screw to be as good as the *Hartford*. We presume that the fleet included another vessel or two of the same dimensions and power, but they must have been constructed recently, as their names are not in the *Navy List*. The sloops, each of which mounted from 14 to 25 guns, were seconded by a strong squadron of gunboats and a mortar flotilla, all equipped, no doubt, with powerful armaments, but not returned as ironcased. The iron-clad division of the Federal navy seems to have been all detained in Hampton Roads in readiness against the redoubtable *Merrimac*, and New Orleans was left to be dealt with by the wooden fleet only. Here, therefore, according to our present assumptions, the chances were entirely in favour of the Confederates. Possibly the mortar flotilla might silence the river forts, but, excepting in that not very probable event, it seemed out of the question to expect that the wooden vessels could sustain the fire of the shore batteries, burst the iron boom, engage the iron-clad fleet of their antagonists, and so penetrate to the city. This, however, is what they did—and under circumstances which render the exploit all but incomprehensible until the details of the fight are narrowly scrutinized.

The first, and apparently the best, chance of the Federals utterly failed them. They could not silence the forts, and they resolved, therefore, with a decision which reflects infinite credit on their courage, to set them at defiance, and brave the fire which they could not extinguish. Accordingly, in the grey of an April morning, the whole fleet advanced in three divisions to force the boom and ascend the river. Of the events which ensued we have official reports from the flag officer on board the *Hartford* and the Commander of the leading gunboat, and we have also a private letter from Captain Boggs, of the *Varuna*—a gunboat which fared the worst in the affray. There appears to have been a little surprise in the attack, for, though one witness states they were "discovered at the boom," another admits that they were not seen till they had got above that obstacle. There was time enough, however, for the forts to open their fire, which they did with great spirit, and here comes the inexplicable passages of the story. The *Cayuga*—the leading gunboat—was "struck from stem to stern," without the chance of giving a shot in reply, and yet she passed the forts with such little damage as to be fit for action with the ironsides of the Confederates immediately afterwards. The fortunes of the flagship were still more extraordinary. Commodore Farragut describes the *Hartford* as being in such a storm of fire that "you could not see anything but the flash of the cannon and the fire-ships." One of these fire-ships was pushed right upon him, and in his efforts to escape it he ran his ship aground just as the flames seized her. It is hard to conceive a more helpless position than he depicts for our contemplation. He was aground, he was on fire, and he was under the range of the forts, which were pouring shells into him. Nevertheless, this officer, though in a wooden vessel carrying only 16 guns, returns the fire of the fort, beats off the iron gunboats of the enemy, extinguishes the conflagration, gets afloat again, steams on, and, as we can well imagine, "to his surprise," saw that he was above the forts. Captain Boggs's report is more in accordance with ordinary presumptions, and, as it contains a curious and authentic description of a modern sea fight, written for the information, not of his superiors, but of his own wife, we give an extract from it in his own words. After speaking of the severity of the fire through which he passed, he thus proceeds:—"I then saw the *Oneida* engaged with a rebel, who started up the river. I blocked his way, pouring in shot, but found they were of no use, as he was iron-clad about the bow. He tried to run me down, and I to reach his vulnerable parts. During these manœuvres he raked me, killing three and wounding seven men. He attempted to board me, and I repulsed him. During this time he butted me severely, but in doing so he exposed his vulnerable side, when I succeeded in planting a couple of broad-sides into him, that made him sick, crippled his engine, and set him on fire. I dropped off and moved very slowly up the river, receiving another broadside as he passed me on the other side. I now found my vessel on fire from his shells, and with difficulty put it out. Just then another iron-clad steamer bore down on my port beam, struck heavy, and backed off for another blow. Seeing destruction inevitable, I manœuvred to take him down with me, so when he struck the second time I obliged him to expose his weak points, and gave him shot and shell, which drove him on shore in flames. The blow crushed in the side of the *Varuna*, and, finding my vessel sinking, I ran my bow into the bank, and landed my wounded, still keeping up a fire upon my first opponent, who at last hauled down his flag. My last gun was fired as the deck went under water."

We have now to ask ourselves how it happened that in this battle wooden vessels proved so generally indestructible, and iron clad vessels so comparatively weak. To this question we think we can give some reply. It is by no means clear to us that the wooden ships of the Federals were entirely without protection, or that the ironsides of the Confederates were protected thoroughly. Though the official reports are silent on the point, the letter of our own Correspondent informs us that the Federal vessels were ingeniously shielded by webs of chain cables suspended over their sides, which proved perfectly effectual in repelling shot. In point of fact, therefore, they were no more wooden ships than the *Merrimac* was a wooden ship, having, like her, been converted by an extemporized device. On the other side, it will have been seen that there is no instance in which the Federals did not, by their own account, succeed in driving shot through their ironcased adversaries. Commodore Farragut simply tells us that these vessels were fired into "and riddled." He then relates the combat between the *Manassas* steam ram and the *Mississippi* which we suspect to have been a large steamer well armed and partially armoured. The two champions wheeled about each other in insidious manœuvres for some time, till at length the *Manassas* got aground, when the *Mississippi* knocked her to pieces with a single broadside. Captain Boggs also, though rather puzzled by his enemies at first, found out their "vulnerable parts," and destroyed them. As to the great steam battery, the *Louisiana*, while the Commodore frankly mentions a report that "she was sent down before "she was ready." Captain Porter fully explains her uselessness by observing that she only took in guns from one of the forts after those defences had been turned. We are induced, therefore, to suspect that the nominally "wooden" fleet of the Federals may have been as well protected as the nominally "ironclad" fleet of the Confederates. On the former side was a powerful squadron of wooden vessels, heavily armed, and extemporaneously armoured: on the latter was a weaker squadron less efficiently armed, and, perhaps, considering the scanty resources of the Southerners, not entirely protected. This conjecture may contain a clue to the mystery, and explain the otherwise inexplicable story, which tells not only of a wooden fleet impenetrable to shot, but of an iron fleet utterly demolished.

INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.

(From the Times, May 27)

IT is a happy thing that Englishmen have learnt to look with calmness and even with satisfaction, on the desire of France to obtain territory and influence across the ocean. Were it otherwise, the expedition to Mexico would certainly have lighted a flame between the two countries, and a great war of words would have been the result. In publishing a policy of the occupation of the Mexican capital and the restoration of Monarchy in the New World had been conceived by Louis Philippe or the Republic, or even by Napoleon III. in the first years of his reign, it is probable that the British public would have received it with anything but equanimity. Any enterprise across the seas used to be looked on as in some measure an interference with ourselves, who had fleets on a peace establishment, and colonies which seemed to have neither the will nor the power to defend themselves. Our feelings are different now,—not, perhaps, that we are wiser, but that the relations of Europe are really changed. We are strong in home defence, in the prowess of our fleets, and in the awakened spirit of the colonial populations. We also feel that the best guarantee for peace is the vast fleet of French enterprise or restlessness to places beyond the pale of the finely-balanced community of Europe. Whether the French land in Mexico, or Cochin-China, or Madagascar, their acquisitions, are equally a matter of indifference to England, which, in fact, ought to desire nothing more heartily than that her neighbour should have the territory as well as the army of a great Empire, and possess commercial as well as warlike fleets. So soothed are the old jealousies, that no excitement is produced by hearing that the two Governments have had certain differences of opinion with respect to Mexico, and that a solemn tripartite Convention has come to an end because England and Spain cannot approve the proceedings of their more energetic Ally. The fact, however, is so, and the events which have ended in the withdrawal of England and Spain from the Mexican expedition are set forth in the new volume of correspondence just presented to Parliament. From the despatches it contains some light is thrown on the notable scheme of placing an Austrian Archduke on the Mexican throne; and we are told who originated it, who approved it, and who condemned it. Among the last, we need not say, was our own Government.

It would appear that somewhere about the beginning of this year, and just at the time when all Europe was waiting to learn whether the United States would defy England, and perhaps France, in defence of Captain Wilkes's exploit, there was spread abroad suddenly a report that the three Powers which had sent a joint expedition to demand satisfaction of their claims on Mexico had determined on putting an end to Mexican anarchy by converting the decayed Republic into a Monarchy. Not only the design but some of the details were made known. The three nations had agreed to place an Austrian Archduke on the throne, being moved thereto by the impossibility of finding a fit candidate in the Mexican or any Sovereign House. The English Princes were ineligible as Protestants, and the Spanish Princes would be hated as Spaniards. France would excite the jealousy both of Europe and America, if she seemed to convert the regions of Central America into a dependency of the Empire. Nothing could be more natural or more convenient than that a scion of the most princely House in Europe, and a good Catholic, should be chosen to soothe Republican susceptibilities, and that Austria, pleased at the compliment, should consent to give up Venetia to the King of Italy. We were a little startled in England by this summary way of dealing with an independent people, and were disposed to refer to the Convention under which we had entered upon our joint enterprise, in order to see how such a scheme could be reconciled with its modest aims, and its disclaimers of any ambitious purpose. But the thing was spoken of in so serious a manner, that it seemed as if our Allies, at least, had made up their mind on the subject.

We now know how the whole originated. The Monarchy, with the Austrian Archduke at its head, was the idea of certain Mexican refugees, members of the reactionary or Ecclesiastical party in Mexico, and partisans of Marquez and other ruffians, whose misdeeds have been among the chief causes of our interference. If Ferdinand Maximilian went to Mexico he would find his most active friends among the men who had shot, tortured, and robbed until the patience of Europe had been worn out. But the strange part of the affair was that General Almonte and his partisans at once made a convert of the French Government. It is difficult to say what statesmen believe, but there is reason to suppose that three months ago the Emperor of the French and his Ministers actually believed that if the Archduke were to land at Vera Cruz he would be received with enthusiasm by the whole population, which, leaving the weakness of Republicanism from their own condition and that of the United States, and the strength of Monarchy from France and Brazil, would hail him as a deliverer. Of course, the politicians of the Tuileries have never so far committed themselves as to avow the design of erecting a throne by conquest, but it is plain from all that has passed that they thought the change from Republican to Royal institutions would be easy, and that to effect it would be a brilliant victory of French influence. On the other hand, we now find that from the beginning the Allies of France condemned the scheme somewhat contemptuously. Towards the end of January, Sir J. Crampton, at Madrid, went to communicate a despatch of Lord Russell and to talk the matter over with Marshal O'Donnell, a personage whom no one can suspect of political timidity. The Spanish Minister declared that his Cabinet was entirely in accord with that of England, and would never depart from the Convention in the smallest degree. Sir J. Crampton says, writing to Lord Russell, "He entirely agreed with your Lordship's observations as to the inevitable consequences of such an attempt by the Allies to impose any particular form of Government upon Mexico; she must be left free to choose for herself. A Government imposed by the Allies (the Allies would be bound to support it, and, speaking for Spain, he would most decidedly decline to guarantee the continuance of any form or species of government in Mexico." "I have lived too long in contiguity with Mexico, when Captain-General of Cuba, not to be somewhat acquainted with the manners and political habits of that country, and the knowledge of them which I have acquired has certainly not led me to the conclusion that a Monarchy under an European Prince would succeed in reducing it to order." From these opinions the Spanish Government has never swerved, and throughout it has given no countenance to the plans which the French are supposed to have favoured.

In the meantime there seems to have been much sounding of public opinion in Mexico in order to learn what the Archduke's chances would be if he landed under the guidance of General Almonte and the protection of the French soldiers. But, though the Prussian Envoy gives it as his opinion that the idea of establishing a Monarchy under a foreign Prince is rapidly gaining ground, he does not seem to be corroborated by any other authority. It is agreed that a few of the wealthier classes would be glad of a stronger Government, and that many of the Reactionary party would join any flag that was opposed to the Government; but it is computed that out of the 7,000,000 of people in Mexico 2,000,000 are firmly attached to Republican institutions, while the rest, consisting now of Indians, are so ignorant that their opinions may be disregarded altogether. As for the United States' Government, it need not be said that it lost no time in making its opinions known. Although the Senate had refused to concur in Mr. Seward's scheme for an advance of money to Mexico, in order to enable her to pay the sums due to the intervening Powers, yet Lord Lyons states in his letter that the Senate's only reason was a desire to draw no further on the pecuniary resources of the country, and to avoid interference in Mexican affairs at a time of intestine trouble. "I believe," says Lord Lyons, "that the allied expedition against Mexico is extremely unpalatable to the American people, and that establishment of Monarchy in that country would be regarded by them as extremely offensive; but nevertheless, it is felt that the intervention of the United States should be postponed until it can be effectual."

The later despatches show that the French Government is partly convinced of the justice of the views. The despatch from Lord Russell to Sir C. Wyke reveals the full disagreement of the two Governments. General Almonte having appeared on Mexican territory under the protection of the French flag as the avowed advocate of a mechanical form of Government, Lord Russell states his disbelief and that of the Spanish Government in the popularity of Ferdinand Maximilian or any other Pretender, and expresses a fear that the French General, "anxious for the cause of Monarchy and of Catholic unity, may lend the aid of the French army to the Reactionary party in Mexico, and thus give fresh life to the civil war, which appears at present to have almost died away." The same opinions Lord Russell expressed to Count de Flahault as late as the 4th of the present month, as described in a despatch to Lord Cowley dated the next day. This despatch may be said to represent the present views of both parties, and it is now plain that France will be left by the other two Powers to carry out any plans which she may think proper in Mexico. That the Emperor may succeed in pacifying that unhappy country is our earnest hope, though the scheme of establishing a throne by French bayonets does not promise well for the contentment of Mexico or the repose of Napoleon himself.

LITERATURE.

A MOTHER TO HER INFANT.

Frail flower, thou blossomest in winter!
Thy parent stem is bow'd unto the earth
With chillest misery: yet art thou fair,
Divinely fair! and fragrant as the bud
Which opes its little leaves, mid sunny joy,
Bathed in the dew of gratitude—glad tears.
The tear that soil thy beauty, lovely flower,
Are bitter waters from as deep a spring—
The heart in destitution! Wilt thou droop
Since all around is shadow? Wilt thou pale,
And let thy dying odour pass away
To perfume but the trembling breath of sorrow?
Or wilt thou, like the lonely flower that springs
'Mid stubborn rocks, hold up thy little head,
A thing of beauty to the view to save
Of utter desolation? Thou smil'st my little one,
Thy dimpling cheek is eloquent of promise,
'Tis thy reply, and I do welcome it
As fraught with happiness.

I gaze again—the flattering gleam is gone!
'Twas but the shadow of a mother's joy
As o'er the treasure of her life she hung.
And both are vanished! Wherefore is the change?
'Tis thine my child—thou borrowed'st from joy,
And payest back with anguish; thy brow
Hath lost its smoothness, pain hath ruffled it,
And from thy lately rosy aspect stole
The blood that made it mantle. O'er thy lips
But now carnation-dyed, a livid hue is spread;
From them comes bubbling forth the dew of death,
In clustering frothiness and mocks at hope!
Thy frame is all convulsion! and thy breath,
With shrieks and stifled silences, is now hard,
And heaves thy little bosom at each gasp,
In stern and fatal conflict!

Again! and yet again! and all is over!
In that last cry thy struggling spirit pass'd,
Leaving its prison tenantless and dark—
A sepulchre wherein my hopes lie buried!
Thou wert a light new-kindled, which I deem'd
Perchance might grow in steadiness and strength,
To cheer me on life's drear and rugged way,
But thou hast proved an ignis fatuus flame,
That o'er its dull unprofitable waste,
Shone for a moment—and escaped for ever,
Misfortune's atmosphere is thick around me.
In it, not e'en the light of hope can live,
But like a lamp in dank and cavern'd depths,
Where human Capital ..... it burns its way,
Goes out. And thus it ever has been.—Gracious God!
How speeds thy Heavenly will to lift us high
In momentary joy, then strike us down
To deepened misery!

Once more my eyes are with thee, but they gaze
Tearless, for sudden sorrow hath no vent;
Back to the heart it rushes as 'twould make
A wreck of reason, and then sweep her away
With wild delirium, o'erturning all
Of our humanity except its form.
Thou shalt be cradled in thy coffin soon,
For death hath rock'd thee in a quiet sleep,
To know no waking till himself shall die.
Oh! he hath weaned thee from thy mother's breast
In cruel haste, ere yet thy little lips
Had drawn life's genial current from its source.
But in his stern mercy to thee he vows never,
Thou shalt not have, nor need, another's nurture!
I may not share it with thee—we must part!
Oh! what a heavy price to pay for joy
That comes, and is not—even while we clutch it!
The tenderest flower that fragrant Summer knows,
Lives out its day of light 'twixt sun and sun—
Thy race hath mock'd such lingering existence,
Closed ere it seemed begun.—Cherub, farewell!
We meet again for as I pass my last,
Tho' whisp'ring Death thou speak'st aloud of Heaven!

Indian Empire, June 18.

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ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THE objects of this Association are:—

1. To purchase freehold lands in India, as now offered by Government for the first time, at an upset price of 5s. per acre for waste land, and 10s. for cleared lands.

2. To advance money on mortgage or otherwise, to assist parties in purchasing or in promoting the cultivation of estates.

3. To act as agents in India for capitalists and non-resident proprietors, in the investment of monies, collection of rents, or other trust and agency business.

The advantages which the Association presents are:—

1. The large profits accruing from the transactions in land, with a high rate of interest upon mortgage, and commissions on agency operations.

2. The additional interest derived on capital borrowed on guaranteed debentures and lent out by the Association in this country.

3. The limitation of the liability of shareholders to the amount of the shares held.

The Scottish Australian Land Company, whose shares stand in the market at 40 per cent. premium, and have for many years divided 10 per cent to the Shareholders, is a prosperous example of a company formed on a similar basis, as is also the Agency Association, whose dividends are upwards of 117 per cent. per annum, and whose shares stand at 400 per cent. premium in the market; likewise the Canada Land Company, whose shares, with £32 10s. paid, quoted at £105.

The Association may also extend its operations to Ceylon.

Arrangements will be made for the transfer of Shares and the payment of dividends in India as well as in England.

Prospectuses and forms of application for Shares may be had on application to the Agents for this Presidency. LAWRENCE & Co.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

For the Assurance of Lives, and also for Granting Annuities, and Endowments.

Position and Progress of the Company.

The Accumulated Assets exceed	£650,000
The Subscribed Capital	500,000
The Paid-up Capital	145,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds	250,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses Paid to Claimants exceed	£1,000,000
The new business is progressing at the rate of about £30,000 per annum.	

Chief Offices for Western India.—BRUCE LANE, BOMBAY.

Board of Management.

James Hunter, Esq., (Swart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. Hannay, Esq. (Gray & Co.) Merchant.
Chas. F. Kelly, Esq., (Kelly & Hore, Solicitors).

Medical Officer.—DR. C. C. MEAD.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickerstoth & Cleveland.
Agents Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Secretary.—C. H. Ogbourne Esq., F. S. S., A. I. A.

Position of the Indian Branch.

The Accumulated Fund exceeds	Rs. 19,40,000
The Ann. Income from Premiums exceeds	7,50,000

The Premiums.

THESE were specially computed by Mr. Nelson, the Actuary, from data furnished under the authority of the Directors of the late Hon'ble East India Company in September 1847, with reference to his Report upon the state of the Bengal Military Fund, upon which he was then engaged: no other life Assurance Company has enjoyed similar advantages in this respect.

For the Assurance of Rupees 1,000 for the whole term of life, the rates with Profits, are as follows:—the Premiums for the non-participating Scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly.			Civil. Monthly.			Military. Half-yearly.			Military. Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	13	0	0	2	14	10	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

EXAMPLE.—*An Officer, aged 30, next birthday, may secure Rupees 10,000 to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs. 220 half-yearly, or Rupees 38-15-4 monthly, to this Company: or on the without profit scale, Rupees 200 half-yearly, or Rupees 35-6-8 monthly.*

The Premiums for SHORT TERMS correspondingly moderate and particularly favorable for Military men.

The Profits

Are divisible every three years, a proportion equal to Five-sixths of the whole profits being at the option of the Assured, payable in Cash, added to the Policy, or applied in reduction of future premiums.

The next division will shortly be declared.

Guarantee Department.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust, where security is required for their integrity.

The Company's arrangements for the extension of the Guarantee System to India are not yet matured, but in the meantime proposals will be received and forwarded to London.

General Advantages.

These are fully stated in the Prospectus. The following may be noticed;—

Low rates of premium. Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives assured reaching Europe. Premiums received in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policy, or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly, Fifteen days of grace allowed. Medical Examiners remunerated for Reports. Policies indisputable. Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

Every information as to the Constitution, Terms, and Conditions of the Company, will be supplied, and Forms and instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance, will be forwarded free on applying to the Secretary.

Holders of Policies in the original companies should send them in for Conversion or Endorsement.

Active Agents wanted in important places where the Company is not represented. Applications should be addressed to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co. Agents,
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay, June 1862.

HUNTLEY LODGE.

BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.

MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind: to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the Instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind, by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

THE THREE ARMS.

BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. CHESSON AND WOODHALL, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

SILK MERCERS, MILLINERS, FAMILY LINEN, CARPET, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN, feel much pleasure in acknowledging with thanks the constantly increasing patronage of the gentry of Bombay, and also of Outstations. They beg to draw attention more particularly to their MILLINERY DEPARTMENT, at this time complete, in every respect, and amply stocked with the richest Goods. Ladies desirous of giving orders for Millinery or Dress-making, are attended to by a First Class London Milliner, who has a number of experienced workmen, sufficient to enable her to execute Wedding or Mourning orders on the shortest notice.

The whole of the upper part of the House is now devoted to the Ladies' Department, the tailoring and Gentlemen's Outfitting having been removed to the Ground Floor